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THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 17, 1916

One of the advantages of living long in the world is that one steadily acquires an increasing interesting point of view. Even in middle life one begins to see for one's self the evolution of things. One gets a glimpse of the procession of events, the march of the generations.

-Cornelia A. P. Comer.

The Naval Bill

It was a Parthlan arrow that Majority Leader Kitchin, of the house, let fly in the course of the final vote on the naval bill on Tuesday when he said:

Two months ago the democrats, urged by the administration, were asked to vote against the wild, reckless, extravagant appropriations proposed by the republicans. I denounced the republican program as reckless criminality. Yet now the chairman of the committee, the secretary of the navy, the president and fellow democrats ask me to get up here and eat my words.

Let the authoritative words of Mr. Kitchin, the official spokesman of the democratic party in the house, be made a part of the record for the campaign, so that the voters will not have to rely upon the hare assertions of republican campaign orators when they charge, as they will charge, and have charged, that the president has changed position on preparedness and that he and his party are inconsistent.

We all know that a year ago the president was against preparedness; that soon after it became evideat that the overwhelming majority of his countrymen were for it, the president began to veer. His was not a steady motion, but a shifting one, now forward and now backward, and now sidewise, until at last, caught in the current, he was swept onward, unresisting and apparently willingly.

Equally gyratory were the president's movements in the matter of the army bill. Now he advocated one plan and now another. Here he changed so rapidly that Mr. Garrison, his secretary of war, despairing of following him, quit his job.

But the president has a more alert secretary of the navy, in little "Me-too" Josephus Daniels, to whom big navy and little navy mean the same thing or nothing, so that his job remains. The little legs of Josephus are twined about that job with a tightness that must make bon constrictors ashamed of their

Josephus' original idea of a navy was Mr. Bryan's idea of a navy, the president's idea, a very small mayy. Benides, a small navy was befitting the management of a small man. No navy at all would be better, one about the size of the Swiss navy, whose participation Josephus once solicited in an American naval review. But the drawback about a no-navy was that there would be no navy department. So Josephus rather favored a small navy.

When the president began to incline to a big navy, since Mr. Bryan had cut loose, and Josephus saw that the democratic party was not following him, Josephus began to incline also toward a big navy. The president might be never so shifty, but he could not catch Josephus napping. Josephus slept with both eyes open, one on his job and the other on the president, ready to move in any direction with the president. He simply could not be "shook."

Now that the bill has been passed, Josephus, swollen with pride, declares of the measure that it is "so complete and nearly perfect that it will stand as a model for all navy bills for future legislators." We agree with Josephus that it is a good bill, but Josephus' record in the matter of naval legislation should have precluded his approval of it.

So good is the bill, anyhow, that every republican of prominence in the house voted for it and all the republican leaders urged its passage. Thirty-five democrats, including the majority leader, voted against it, valuly endeavoring to sustain the report of the house conferees.

The naval bill in these circumstances, together with the circumstance that it is directly opposed to the house program, which itself was more liberal than the president's notion of six months or two months ago, and far more liberal than any recommendation ever suggested by the secretary of the navy, cannot be regarded as a democratic measure, but as the enactment of a standing republican policy backed by an awakened public sentiment. Again we refer to the quoted words of Mr. Kitchin, whom the most rabid admirer of the administration must acknowledge as an authority on democratic doctrines and policies.

Mr. Hughes and War

"War" has an unpleasant sound, but the utterance of that word is not to be tabooed on that account. Three years ago we were, perhaps, warranted in ridiculing those who talked of war as a possibility. Since then, though, we have learned that war comes as unexpectedly and as suddenly as thunderstorms; that merely because a nation desires peace above all things is no sign that its peace is not going to be disturbed. The causes of war, we have learned, are just as numerous and just as active as they were in the middle ages. We can see now a variety of ways in which we may become involved in war against our will unless our will-power should be so strong that we should submit to any indignity, any injury, rather than be forced into war.

The whole nation has now recognized the danger of war and has approved the action of congress in appropriating nearly \$700,000,000 for the nation's defense. Probably more than half the people of the nation believe that astounding sum is really too small.

In spite now of the national realization of the danger of war, we shall expect to hear and read vigat Tacoma in which he gave his approval to war in the defense of the rights of Americans at home and abroad.

Foreign Investments

William S. Kies, vice president of the National City Bank of New York, in an article in The American, states that the country never before was in such a strong industrial position, as regards ability of manufacturing plants to turn out large volumes of products at low cost. He also affirms that many concerns are approaching a point where they will find it a problem to make use of the facilities that have been acquired since the outbreak of the war in Europe in order to handle munition contracts.

These concerns have, of course, made extraordinary profits, and could afford to dismantle the additions made to their plants. But such a step would throw many men out of employment and cause a great deal of distress. If a way could be found for the employment of new productive facilities and the organizations which have operated them, the present temporary prosperity would become permanent. Mr. Kies believes that "with the right kind of co-operative effort between labor, capital and our government, it would be an impossible undertaking for America. to make a foreign market big enough to absorb every pound and every dollar's worth" of our surplus

It is an axiom of business that "trade follows foreign investment." Investment of capital in foreign countries almost invariably come back in the form of payments for machinery, tools, construction materials and supplies. Foreign trade, in other words, goes to the nation that supplies the capital to develop the country. But no matter how inviting the opportunity, men will not invest capital in foreign lands without some assurance that their interests will be properly protected. It is right here, unfortunately, that our weakness lies. The government in power at Washington does not extend its protection to Americans who are disposed to make foreign investments.

Until a new administration goes into power and a new policy is inaugurated in this respect, it would be folly for Americans to depend on the government for any support or assistance in case the safety of investments made abroad became imperiled. Recent experiences in Mexico have been too disastrous to be easily forgotten. President Wilson turned a cold shoulder to Americans who had gone into the country to develop its industries and who found themselves facing heavy losses following the breakdown of the Diaz government. They were informed that the government was not a collection agency, and that having voluntarily made investments in Mexico they must assume the risk involved.

The result of the administration's hostility was the destruction of property worth millions of dollars, representing the enterprise and industry of Americans. The impoverished and unfortunate owners found themselves helpless to safeguard their rights or to secure redress. When the United States is prepared to assert its power in behalf of its citizens in all quarters of the globe, as Great Britain and Germany do, then Americans will feel less timid about embracing opportunities for profitable investments

"Translate" and "Transliterate"

We notice in a Los Angeles paper that a distinguished Russian has arrived there on an important commercial errand and for the convenience of those with whom he expects to transact business has "translated" his name into the English "Lementy." It is not our business to correct all the mistakes we see or think we see; that would be a hopeless task. But we raise an objection to the use of the word "translate" in this case.

Some names, of course, can be translated, but a name susceptible of translation must have a meaning in the original language, and there must also be a meaning for it in the language into which it is to be translated. Thus we may translate Fmith, Brown, White, etc. But such names as Johnson, Thompson, Robinson, Bowser, Blount and most others, that may sometime have had meanings and lost them, cannot be

The name of the Russian in his own language is not given. It may have a meaning in that language, but the name "Lementy," into which it is said to have been "translated," has no meaning in English. Hence there has been no translation.

What has probably occurred has been transliteration, that is, the letters of one language in the name have been displaced by equivalent, or as nearly as nossible equivalent English letters. We may transliterate into English, German, modern Greek and Russian words and words of languages whose letters are different from ours. But among English, French, Spanish and Italian words there can be no transliteration since the same characters are used in these

SPRING IN SUMMER

The air is full of balmy throbs, The sun is cutting shines; And little fuzzy thingumbobs Are budding on the vines.

The daffodils are tossing high, The tulips flaunting red, And Easter Day has just gone by And May Day just ahead.

A glad and vibrant poesy Gets into everything, And merely living seems to be A jingle of the spring.

And as the moments gay lilt past, I HAVE to jot them down, Each one a radiant jewel cast

Yet it will take three months, at least, To get this thing in print: Then all these wonders will have ceased, Faded each young fair tint.

From Nature's springtime crown

But, oh, that fragrance in the breeze, That sun a-cutting shines, The green-tipt glory of the trees The day I wrote these lines! -Carolyn Wells in Harper's Magazine for August.

JOHNNY THE PRECISIAN

"Johnny," said a mother, as she looked at her son distrustfully, "some one has taken a piece of cake out of the cake box!" Johnny reddened guiltily.

"Shame on you!" said his mother. "I didn't thiffk it was in you!"
"Well, mother," was the feeble reply, "It isn't all Part of it is in Elsle."-The Youth's Com-

All the books in the great libraries are yours, if you can read them. All the paintings in the great galleries are yours, if you can enjoy them. Legal ownership could only enable you to prevent others from using them or empower you to give them up for money.—The Youth's Companion.

Where the People May Have Hearing

BAIT FOR THE COUNTY VOTE

A BAIT FOR THE COUNTY VOTE
To the Editor of the Republican:
The proposed amendment stipulates that it will not only pay any license that the city may ask but in addition each saloon keeper will pay a \$500 road license. In other words it offers to collect a certain per cent of the city town or county taxes, for the privalege of immunity for rubbins, and the county taxes for the privalege of immunity for rubbins, and the county town or county taxes, for the privalege of immunity for rubbins, and the county town of the radic are, can be seen when they are willing to pay any license fee that may be demanded of them besides the \$500 county road fee. What merchant could do business with such stipulation? Even with the immence profits it is an open question if liquior sold to sober men could pay for these license fees or if the saloon keepers do not have to depend upon men while intoxicated for their largest profits.

The \$500 which the saloon keepers do not have to depend upon men while intoxicated for their largest profits.

The \$500 which the saloon keepers are not to the constantly use the roads. But judging from the large road bonus and all and the county to the constantly use the roads. But judging from the large road bonus and all and the county to the constantly use the roads. But judging from the large road bonus and the county to the county, this amendment permits the county the saloon on the whole county. But on the other hand the dry majority of the country communities, resardless of how large it may be cannot force the city to accept prohibition.

GRADY GAMMAGE.

Gen. Secy, Temperance Federation.

GRADY GAMMAGE. Gen. Secy., Temperance Federation.

FINANCES and MARKETS

[Republican A. P. Ceased Wire]

NEW YORK, Aug., 16.—(Wall Street).—Disregarding the deadlock in the railway labor controversy and the increasing pessimism reported from western and northwestern agricultural centers, today's market added variably, but for the most part substantially to price accretions of the early week.

Trading was the largest on the upswing of any session thus far this month and comprehended a far greater number of issues. There were indications of extensive short covering and more than a moderate inquiry from investment sources.

Prices were merely firm at the outset but gathered force before middle.

Prices were merely firm at the outset but gathered force before middle.

U. S. Steel, Mercantile Marine comand preferred. Reading and the e prominent motor and equip-t constituted the most active ment constituted the most active features. Steel, on an overturn of a about 150,000 shures, rose 2½ to 91½, its highest quotation since 1909, when it made the record price of 94%. Other striking features included Cuha-American Sugar, which rose 9 points on the declaration of extra cash and stock dividends, the independent steel and iron shares, manitions, motors, U. S. Indestrial Alcohol and Mexicans. Gross advances in these various issues, which were retained in large part at the close, ranged from two to four points. Total sales amounted to \$25,000 shares.

Heavy dealings in Angio-French 5's and the new French 5's as well as marines featured the steady bond market. Total sales, par value, aggregated \$6,360,000.

U. S. Bond. S. Bonds were unchanged on

Chicago Grain
('HICAGO, Aug., 16.—Yesterday's advance in wheat apparently satisfied the traile for the moment as bulges were seized upon today to take profits. The result was a net loss \$\frac{1}{2}\$c to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$c. Corn closed \$\frac{1}{2}\$c to regular to the profits of the result was a new loss \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. The result was a new loss \$\frac{1}{2}\$c to \$1\frac{1}{2}\$c. Corn closed \$\frac{1}{2}\$c. changed and provisions irregular from the lower for December pork

trom the lower for December pork to 10c up for October ribs.

The best prices for wheat were at-tained early in the session. Crop-advices continued bullish and Liver-pool was higher and these factors encouraged holders for the time beencouraged holders for the time being to nold back for a further rise.
When it came however, there was
plenty for sale and thereafter every
hubge found filling orders waiting.
Corn prices covered a range of
"ac and were influenced largely by
wheat dwareing early and reacting. wheat advancing early and reacting later on profit taking. News of the oats crop was not

Next of the outs crop was not considered significant and prices remained the same in neighboring pits. Provisions advanced early on liberal shipments of lard and the advance in live hogs with shorts leading in the buying but realizing sales later found little support and the gain was mostly lost. Closing prices were at the bottom. Close:

When Sont 11402. Dec 214444.

wheat Sept. \$1,40%; Dec. \$1,44%; Corn—Sept. \$2%c; Dec. 71%c, Onts—Sept. 45%c; Dec. 46%c. Pork—Sept. \$26,65; Dec. \$2,22. Lard—Sept. \$12,45; Oct. \$13,47. Ribs-Sept. \$14.25; Oct. \$12.95.

LIVESTOCK

\$5.50@1100.

Sheep receipts 4,000; steady; lambs t10.60@16.75; yearlings \$7.00@7.50; Union Pacific pfd. Wethers \$6.75@7.25; ewes \$6.50@7.00; u. S. Industrial Alcohol tockers \$6.00%10.00.

At Chicago
CHICAGO, Aug., 16.—Hogs receipts
Link Capper. ## At Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug., 16—Hogs receipts

12 000; 10 to 15c higher; bulk \$10.00

10.55; mixed and butchers \$3.85\tilde{6}\$

10.75; good heavy \$10.40\tilde{6}\$10.75; rough heavy \$5.80\tilde{6}\$10.40; light \$10.00\tilde{6}\$10.75;

Total sales for the day, \$35.000

10.75; for the day, \$35.000

Cattle receipt Cattle receipts 17,000: steady to strong, heeves \$6,909 10,90; cows and heifers \$4,000 0.85; stockers and feed-

ere \$5.25@7.50; western \$6.60@9.75; calves \$10.50@10.75.

Sheep receipts 18,000; stendy; ewes and wethers \$4.75@8.00; yearlings \$6.85@8.40; lambs \$8,50@11.00.

Kansas City Produce KANSAS CITY, Aug. 16.—Cash; Wheat No. 2 hard \$1.3761.49; No. 2 red \$1.40621.47; Sept. \$1.3614; Dec. red \$1.40@1.47; Sept. \$1.36\(\frac{1}{2}\); Dec. \$1.28\(\frac{1}{2}\); May \$1.42\(\frac{1}{2}\) @1.43.

Corn. No. 2 mixed \$1\(\frac{1}{2}\)e... No. 2 white \$2\(\text{c}\) auked; No. 2 yellow \$4\(\frac{1}{2}\)e.; Sept. \$6\(\frac{1}{2}\)e. Dec. 70\(\frac{1}{2}\)e. May 74\(\frac{1}{2}\)e.

Sept. 864c: Dec. 70%c: May 74166
14c.
Onts. Nb. 2 white 4264c: No. 2 mixed 04646c.

Copper Etc.
NEW YORK. Aug., 16.—Copper firm; electrolytic \$26.00627.00. Iron stendy and unchanged.
Metal exchange quotes tin quiet;

Metal exchange quotes tin quiet;

CALVES: Lightweight, \$2.00; medium heavy, \$8.0068.50.

SHEEP: (Per head desirable wool) wethers, \$6.5067.00; ewes, \$6.5066.75; suckling lambs, \$6.0066.25.

HOGS: Hard grain fed) 150 to 250 lbs., \$7.25 form; electrolytic \$26.00627.00. Iron stendy and unchanged.

POULTRY: Brollers, 15c6/16: fryers, 18c; roasters, 18c; old cocks, 8c;

GREEN MONSTER **BECOMING ACTIVE**

spot \$38.87\% \(\partial \) 39.12\%.
At London: Spot copper £115;
futures £112; electrolytic £126; spot
tin £171; futures £172.

NEW YORK, Aug., 16.—Mercantile NEW YOLK Aug. 16. Mercanine paper 3%c.
Bar silver 66%c.
Mexican dollars 51%c.
Government bonds steady: railroad bonds steady.
Time loans steady: 60 days 2% 6

Chicago Produce
CHICAGO, Aug. 16.—Butter: receipts 9.481 tubs, creamery extras 30c; extra first 29@29%c; first 27%@284c; seconds 26@27c.
Exces receipts 7.564 cases; first 23%6.24%g; ordinary, first 22@23c; at mark cases included 15@23%c.
Cheese unchanged

Cheese unchanged.

Potatees? firm; receipts 45 cars; lersey bulk cobbiers \$1.19@1.15; Virzinia barrel cobblers \$2.25@2.40; Mincesota, filinois, Missouri and early Ohios. \$1.09@1.03.

Poultry steady; fowls 14@17c; springs 19@22c.

New York Cotton
NEW YORK Aug., 16.—The cotton market closed steady at a net decline of three to seven points.
NEW YORK Aug., 16.—Cotton futures closed steady; Aug., \$14.12; Oct. \$14.12; Dec. \$14.38; Jan. \$14.46; March \$14.60; May \$14.74; spot cotton steady; middling uplands \$14.30. No sales.

Liverpool Cotton
Liverpool, Aug., 16.—Cotton
spot steady: good middling £89, 4d;
middling £87, 8d; low middling £86,
2d, Sales 7,000.

NEW YORK STOCK LIST

Closing Bid	STATE OF THE R.
American Beet Sugar 50	
American Can	0-
American Car and Foundry 61%	
American Locomotive 72%	
Amer. Smelt. & Refng 9814	
American Sugar Refining 110	0-
American Tel. & Tel	The 1
American Zinc, Lead and S 3214	broadene
Anaconda Copper 84%	Steel an
Atchison 10334	
Baldwin Locomotive 76%	
Baltimore & Ohlo 87%	its prosp
Brooklyn Rapid Transit 84%	more of
Butte and Superior Copper 67%	there is
California Petroleum 19	where it
Canadian Pacific	put up B
Central Leather 56	again an
Chesapeake & Ohio 62%	mon. T
Chicago, Mil, & St. Paul 95%	
Chicago & Northwestern127	financler
Chicago, R. I. & Pac. Ry 18	the pref
Chino Copper 51	common
Colorado Fuel & Iron 46%	Steel act
Corn Products Refining 15	the last
Crucible Steel 73 4	ought to
Distiller's Securities 46	a renewi
Erie 374	ago.
General Electric 170	and and
Great Northern Pfd. 1184	trade in
Great Northern Ore Ctfs 37	to be pic
Illinois Central101%	Interests
Interborough Consol, Corp 164	and Cru
Inspiration Copper 57%	heaviest
International Harvester, N. J 115	for fore
Int. Mer. Marine pfd, cifs 95%	selling A
Kansas City Southern 255	Total
Kennecott Copper 485	terday I
Louisville & Nashville	Crucit
Mexican Petroleum	quarter
Miami Copper 348	dividend

At Denver

DENVER Aug., 18.—Cattle receipts
600; market weak; to 10c lower; beef
steers \$2500.8.00; cows and heifers
55.00.06.60; stockers and feeders \$5.50
87.257; catters \$8.00.0710.50.

Hog receipts 400; market 10c highor; top \$9.90; bulk \$9.60.09.70.
Sheep receipts 4.700; market stead;;
lambs \$10.25.0710.35; ewes \$6.50.07.00.

At Kansas City
KANSAS CITY, Aug., 16.—Hogs receipts 10.000; 5 to 10c higher; bulk
89.90.6710.25; heavy \$9.30.0810.25; light
210.006.010.30; pigz \$8.00.09.25;
Cattle receipts 10.906, including 500
southerns; stockers \$6.00.08.00; calves
\$6.50.0211.00.

Sheep receipts 4.000; steady; lambs

Texas Company
Crass Pacific Mail
Pacific Mail
Pacific Mail
Pacific Mail
Pacific Tel. & Tel.
Pennsylvania
Ray Consolidated Copper
Southern Railway
Studebaker Co.
Tennessee Copper
Texas Company
Union Pacific Missouri, Kansas & Texas pfd. . .111%

21 1/4 33 55 7/

453

237

254

1139

shares. LOS ANGELES MARKET LOS ANGELES, Aug. 16.—Prices quoted are for livestock weighed and delivered off the cars without feed LOS

CATTLE: (On foot and cross weight) No. 1 steers weighing 900 to 1200 pounds, \$7.50@7.20; seconds, \$7.00 \$7.25; common thin \$4.00@4.50.
COWS AND HEIFERS: No. 1 \$6,00@6.25; seconds, \$5.50@5.75; thin \$4.50@5.00.

BULLS AND STAGS: Good, \$5.00; edium, \$4.00@4.50. CALVES: Lightweight, \$9.00; me-

OATMAN ORES ALL

Compiled for The Republican by R. Allyn Lewis. E. F. Hutton & Co.'s leased wire, Hotel Adams building, 107 North Central Ave. - 0

1		Bid.	As
1	Anaconda	8434	84
1	Butte & Superior	67%	67
1	Arizona Commercial	936	_ 3
1	Calumet & Arizona	70	7(
1	Calumet & Hecla	535	546
1	Chile Copper	20 14	20
ı	Chino	5.1	57
1	Copper Range	63%	64
	Daly West	2	- 1
	Dundee Arizona	2%	
	Green Monster	2.54	12
	Greene Cananea	45 %	43
	Inspiration Needles	.70	.74
	Inspiration	51%	5.
	Isle Royale	28	23
	Jerome Verde	134	
	Kennecott	4836	41
	Magma Copper	14%	113
	Massachusetts Con	12%	-13
	Miami	34%	33
	Mohawk	90	- 93
	Nevada Consolidated	18	- 11
	New Cornelia	1314	1
	North Butte	22%	- 23
	Old Dominion	69	63
	Osceola	87	81
	Quincy	88	8
	Ray Consolidated	2436	2
	Ray Hercules	3%	
	Shannon	834	
ľ	Shattuck Arizona	27%	2
	South Lake	7	1
	Superior & Boston	9.40	
	Tennessee Copper	25.54	- 2
	United Verde Extension	31%	3
	Utah Consolidated	13%	1
	Utah Copper	8114	- 8
į	Victoria	2%	u 13
	Winona	5134	
ŀ	Wolverine	5156	- 5
į	Oatmans		
ø	Tile Tile	76411	- 4

.80 % 1.54 Lucky Boy
Tom Reed
United Eastern
United Western 3.50 1.17% 1.25 Yellow Pine Chloride Mining Pinal Development ma San Juan ...

Fessenden Ivanhoe

MARKET NEWS

By R. Allyn Lewis market has unquestionably d no stock is entitled to adits financial condition and ects, with another year or two the war in Europe likely no telling what it will earn or will sell. The old crowd that teading before seem to be busy read are talking \$125. The hotof all has been Marine comthe interview of a prominent
r, a member of the reorgancommittee, stating he believed

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Part and a greater filture. Health

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ing was very heavy and of an influential sort. The northwestern markets, Canada included, have not made as good a showing as expected. Sufficient locality reports of standing have come from North Dakota to indicate that that state, the largest producer in the Union, has not raised bread and seed for herself this year. Quality of wheat arriving from early threshings bears out claims of crop disaster there as in other northwestern states. Winnipeg received today the sarliest new crop wheat on record for that market Export demand for wheat has been fairly good at Missouri river that market. Export demand for wheat has been fairly good at Missouri river points and a little business has been done. Lack of cars, nevertheless, prevents shippers from offering for nearby shipment. Yesterday's business for export exceeded 1,200,000 bushels, but was largely Manitoba, the hard winter being bid too high by millers to enable exporters to get much.

Corn has again shown material strength. Although, as in wheat, profit taking was important on the swells. The demand on decline was good and market failed to weaken as much as

market failed to weaken as much as did wheat. Weekly government weath-er report indicated extensive damage er report indicated extensive damage in larger corn states, including about 25 per cent in Illinois. There was strong eastern buying, including Wall street traders, the latter acting largely on railroad reports of crop. Export and domestic shipping inquiry good, but both corn and cars hard to get and

not much business closed. Cash sales 65,000 bushels. Outs followed corn to a certain extent, but were relatively a little easier on the soft spots. Cash shipping oats concerns were buying futures all mornon the soft spots. Cash shipping outs comerns were buying futures all morning. There was also some eastern and local investment demand. Profit taking sales large, influenced by wheat decline. Cash asles, 175,000. Seaboard reports 500,000 oats export. Cotton—Private crop accounts from Oklahoma and Texas were decidedly worse than those of the weekly government report, which made conditions about as were to be expected during this month. Their report on the eastern beit was considered favorable and showed improvement, which is remarkable for August. Local bulls and the ring crowd bought during the morning, anticipating an advance after the issuance of the weekly weather report, but when no outside buying orders were in evidence, prices eased off when they tried to let go. Market looks in a weak technical position and lower prices seem certain.

> Miss Harker's School for Girls F-FTEENTH YEAR OPENS AUGUST 28, 1916
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BAYLOR COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

erred was worth 150 and the Past and a greater future. Health 50. A few more days with conditions all that could be desired; ively advancing as it has been two or three days and we tories with private baths and screened. have, with labor adjustments, tories with private baths and screened d of the bull market of a year from bottom to top. Other dermitoris more of a disposition to Funds to assist. A four-year college the war stocks. Foundry seems cleed up. First National Bank credited with buying Baldwin cible on recent declines. The portunities in all the Fine Arts, Home selling of Steel yesterday was | Economics, stenography and bookrom abroad, \$9,500,000. Kurope is still keeping: Department of Education and Model Training School enable those finishing the Freshman class to receive Steel preferred declared a first grade certificate from the De-ividend of 1%c and an extra partment of Education. Every graduwheat—Prices covered a range of 4 to 4½c and the market was again an extremely nervous affair. Early sell-



